

PLANOVSKAYA, M. A.

"Investigation of Optimum Conditions for the Operation of Packed Extraction Column."
Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 24 Jun 51, Moscow Center of Lenin Chemical-
technological Institute named D. I. Mendeleev

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations presented for degrees in Science and Engineering
in Moscow in 1950. From Yechernyya Moskva. Jan-Mar 1950.

TOPCHIEVA, K.V.; PLANOVSKAYA, I.P.; LUSHNIKOV, V.V.

Studying the kinetics of the cracking of cumene on a fluidized aluminosilicate catalyst. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.nat., mekh., astron. fiz., khim. 14 no.3:151-157 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Cumene) (Cracking process)

TOPCHYEVA, K.V.; PLANOVSKAYA, I.P.

Relationship between the extent of gaseous phase mixing in a
fluidized bed and the flow rate and height of the catalyst layer.
Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.3:679-682 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Vol'fkovichem.
(Fluidization) (Catalysts)

68051

Investigation of the Kinetics of the Cracking Reaction of Cumene on a Pseudoliquid Aluminosilicate Catalyst SOV/55-59-3-12/32

tion may be attained, which leads to the conclusion that it is possible to intensify the cracking process even more. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Chair of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1958

Card 3/3

68051

Investigation of the Kinetics of the Cracking Reaction of Cumene on a Pseudoliquid Aluminosilicate Catalyst SCV/55-59-3-19/32

benzene plus the molar fraction of cumene which did not enter into reaction. The change of the volume rate (referred to the unit of volume of the catalyst) was effected by changing the quantity of the catalyst introduced into the apparatus with a constant rate of flow of the cumene. Experimental results are given in table 1. The contact time was calculated from the ratio v/v_h (v = volume of the reaction zone in m^3 ; v_h = rate of flow in m^3/h). Figure 3 shows the dependence of the degree of transformation on the contact time in a suspended and in a fixed catalyst. With a suspended catalyst the reaction develops much more rapidly. The kinetic data were further evaluated on the basis of the equation holding for the ideal mixture of the added substance with the reaction products (Table 2, Fig 4). It was found that under the given conditions, the process developed while the gaseous phase was completely mixed. Calculation of the reaction under the conditions of ideal shifting (i.e., under conditions at which the reaction products are shifted by the added substance without being mixed) shows (Table 3, Fig 3) that in this case higher degrees of transforma-

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AUTHORS:

Topchiyeva, K. V., Planovskaya, I. P., Lushnikov, V. V.

68051
SOV/55-59-3-19/32

TITLE:

Investigation of the Kinetics of the Cracking Reaction of Cumene on a Pseudoliquid Aluminosilicate Catalyst

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, Nr 3, pp 151 - 157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It was the object of this paper to compare the kinetics of cumene cracking on a suspended fine-grained aluminosilicate catalyst with the kinetics of this reaction on a solid catalyst. An aluminosilicate was used, the spherical particles of which had a diameter of 0.1 - 0.2 mm (Fig 1). Figure 2 shows the apparatus used for experiments with a suspended (pseudoliquid) catalyst. The experiments were carried out at 425°. The cumene was conveyed through by means of dry nitrogen heated to 160°. The passage velocity and concentration were kept constant: Passage of nitrogen: 0.20 ± 0.004 l/min, passage of cumene: 20.00 ± 0.05 ml/min. Cracking on the solid aluminosilicate catalyst occurred in the usual apparatus. The degree of cumene transformation was determined from the ratio of the molar fraction of the benzene formed to the sum of the molar fraction of

Card 1/3

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PLANOSEVIC, R.V.

3000

Dependence of the coloration intensity of the adsorbent on the quantity of the adsorbed colored matter. R. V. Planosevic and R. V. Planosevic (Bull. Ser. chim. Belgrad, 1965, 30, 287-288). The relationship between the coloration intensity of silica gel (I) and the quantity of methylene blue adsorption (II) under non-equilibrium conditions of static and dynamic adsorption, was studied. Adsorption was observed in 25-50 ml. of solution with six different concentrations and four time intervals. It was determined by colorimetric measurements on the solution before and after adsorption. The relation between I and II, in both static and dynamic adsorptions, was not exponential in character. In cases where II per unit area of adsorbent was the same, I was less in dynamic than in static adsorption. This is attributed to deeper penetration into the mass of adsorbent. In a longer exposure from higher concentration, I becomes the same for both static and dynamic conditions.

J.S.C.

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822

PLH405JWC, RAD-V05Y.

Bistr. 4841

Dependence of coloration intensity of the adsorbent on the quantity of the colored matter adsorbed. Boudien, E. G., and G. I. Radtsig, *Vysokomol. Soedin.* (Moscow), 1967, 9, 10, 1807-1810. The dependence of coloration intensity of the adsorbent, SiO_2 gel, on the quantity of methylene blue adsorbed was studied under the conditions of static and dynamic adsorption, with the equil. of the system not established. The adsorption was from 25 and 20 cc of soln. of 6 different colors. The quantity adsorbed was detd. by colorimetric measurement of the soln. (cf. Kozlov, D. A., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Khim. Nauk*, 1967, 10, 1807-1810). The dependence of coloration intensity of the adsorbent on the quantity of the colored matter adsorbed, both in static and dynamic adsorption, was not of an exponential character. When the same quantities of colored matter were adsorbed in the film per unit area, the coloration intensity in the dynamic adsorption was lower than in the static adsorption. This was explained by the deeper penetration of the colored matter into the mass of the adsorbent. With prolonged exposure to adsorption at higher concns., coloration intensities were equal under the 2 conditions.

Z. Shklovsky

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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PARCHMENT AND PARCHMENTIZED PAPER
 Parchment paper from refined (sulfite) pulp. N. A. Liskovich and N. D. Plinkovers. *Papierfabrikanten* 10 No. 4, 7 (2-1908). Half bleached sulfite pulp (900 kg) was digested with 12-13 g/l NaOH at 1.5-2 atm for 4-5 hrs. and, after thorough washing, was bleached at 25-30° for 3-4 hrs. with a consumption of 0.6-0.8% of active Cl₂ based on the pulp. The refined stock was then converted into sheets and treated with 51.2% H₂SO₄ as usual. The resulting parchmentized paper in its physical and mechanical properties is equal to the product made from rag stock and is free from knots and metallic inclusions.
 Chas. Blum

1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900 3000 3100 3200 3300 3400 3500 3600 3700 3800 3900 4000 4100 4200 4300 4400 4500 4600 4700 4800 4900 5000 5100 5200 5300 5400 5500 5600 5700 5800 5900 6000 6100 6200 6300 6400 6500 6600 6700 6800 6900 7000 7100 7200 7300 7400 7500 7600 7700 7800 7900 8000 8100 8200 8300 8400 8500 8600 8700 8800 8900 9000 9100 9200 9300 9400 9500 9600 9700 9800 9900 10000

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<i>bc</i> <i>A-1</i> Absorption of mercury vapour by oxides and salts of metals. V. A. Plankov and M. L. Loevald (<i>J. Appl. Chem. Russ.</i> 1940, 13, 1660-1664). The effectiveness of various compounds in removing Hg vapour from air rises in the order $\text{PbO}_2 < \text{MnO}_2 < \text{Ag}_2\text{O} < \text{CaOCl}_2$. The effect in the case of CaOCl_2 is not one of sorption, as HgCl is deposited in the tube beyond the layer of salt, and its effectiveness is greatly augmented by the presence of traces of acid gases (0.05% SO_2) in the air. KMnO_4 and CaOCl_2 in solution are effective in concns. of 0.3-0.5%. R. I.																									
ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION SECTION DIVISION SECTION DIVISION																									

PLANKO, Otto (Viss, Borsod megye)

Why are the PCL 82 tubes poor? Radiotechnika 13 no.1:25 Ja
'63.

PLANKINA, Z.A.; OGNEVA, N.S.

Case of the isolation of the pseudotuberculosis pathogen from
Marmota baibacina. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.5:124-
127 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(PASTEURELLA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS)
(MARMOTS---DISEASES AND PESTS)

PLANKINA, Z.A.; NIKONOV, A.G.; SAYAMOV, R.M.; KOTLYAROVA, R.I.

Control of cholera in Afghanistan. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i
immun. 32 no.12:20-24 D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz protivochumnykh uchrezhdeniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR.

(AFGHANISTAN--CHOLERA, ASIATIC--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

ZHDANOV, V.N., professor, redaktor; PLANKINA, Z.A., redaktor; STOYANOV, B.G.,
redaktor; YEVDOKIMOVA, Z.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Brucellosis; materials on organization and methodology] Brutsel-
lez; organizatsionno-metodicheskie materialy. Izd. 4-oe, dop. 1
perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1955. 116 p.
(MLRA 9:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, (for
Zhdanov)

(BRUCELLOSIS)

PLANKINA, Z.A.; NIKONOV, A.G.; SAJAMOV, R.M.; KOTLJAROVA, R.I.

Cholera control in Afghanistan. Cesk. epidem. 11 no.1:65-69 Ja
'62.

1. Laborator vysoce virulentnich infekci ministerstva zdravotnictvi
SSSR.

(CHOLERA prev. & control)

NIKOLAYEV, N.I., otv. red.; LENSKAYA, G.N., zam. otv. red.; PASTUKHOV, B.N., zam. otv. red.; FENYUK, B.K., zam. otv. red.; ISHUNINA, T.I., red.; AKIYEV, A.K., red.; DIMARADSKIY, I.V., red.; DROZHEVKINA, M.S., red.; ZHOVTYY, I.F., red.; KOSOBKOVA, Ye.I., red.; KRAMINSKIY, V.A., red.; KRATINOV, A.G., red.; LEVI, M.I., red.; LOBANOV, V.N., red.; MIRONOV, N.P., red.; PETROV, V.S., red.; PLANKINA, Z.A., red.; PYPINA, I.M., red.; SMIRNOV, S.M., red.; TER-VARTANOV, V.N., red.; TIFLOV, V.Ye., red.; FEDOROV, V.N., red.; PARNES, Ya.A., red.; PRONINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Especially dangerous natural focus infections] Osobo opasnye i prirodnoochagovye infektsii; sbornik nauchnykh rabot protivochumnykh uchrezhdenii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 271 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

PLANKINA, A.V., inzh.

Increasing the durability of the small ball in blast furnaces.
Stal' 22 no.4:304 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Blast furnaces)

PLANKINA, A.V., inzh.; BELIKOV, P.Ye., inzh.; PSHEENICHNOV, P.I.

Use of large cast steel rolls. Stal' 22 no.2:141-145 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Rolls (Iron mills))

PL 900110-3
KUDRYAVTSEV, B.; PLANKIN, S.

Rear-lights of the Moskvich-402 automobiles. Za rul. no.12:10
D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Automobiles--Lighting)

PLANKINA, E.A.

Epidemiology of viral gastroenteritis. Zhur.mirkobiol. epid. i
immun. no.6:86-90 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz Moskovskoy nablyudatel'noy protivochumnoy stantsii Minis-
terstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(VIRUS DISEASES,

gastroenteritis, epidemiol. in Russia)

(GASTROENTERITIS, bacteriology,

viral, epidemiol. in Russia)

AUTHOR: Plankina, A. V., Eng. (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)³⁷³
TITLE: On the durability of ingot moulds on the Kuznetsk
Combine. (O stoykosti izlozhnits na Kuznetskom Kombinate).
PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.4, pp.362-365 (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: Dimensions and types of ingots used, types of steel
cast into them and the method of production of ingot
moulds are given. Statistical data for the durability
of ingot moulds during 1951-55 are given in Table 2.
On the basis of the above data the influence of various
factors on the ingot mould life was investigated. It was
found that: 1) transfer to casting the ingots through two
stoppers decreases the durability of moulds; 2) Intro-
duction of blast-furnace ferrosilicon into the charge
used for manufacturing ingot moulds decreases their life;
3) slow cooling of the moulds after their casting
increases their durability and 4) storing moulds for
some time before their use has no influence on their life.
There are 4 tables and 3 figures.

PLANKINA, A.V., inzhener.

Life of molds in the Kuznetsk Combine. Stal' 17 no.4:362-365 Ap
'57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Stalinsk--Steel ingots)

PLANKINA, A.V., inzh.; BELIKOV, P.Ye., inzh.; CHAYKIN, I.K., inzh.

Thin-sheet mill rolls of magnesium-treated cast iron. Stal' 23
no.6:544~546 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

BELIKOV, I.Ye.; FLANKINA, A.V.

test and shaped rolls for rolling trolleybus rails. lit. proizv.
no.4:39 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:1)

L 17691-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004851

somewhat from the presently accepted value of -0.80 .

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Institute of Radio Physics, Gorky University)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan63

DATE ACQ: 27Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

1 17691-43 EWT(1)/FHD/FCC(W)/BDS/EEC-2/ES(V) AFFTC/ESD-3

Pe-1/P1-1/Pq-1 PT-2

ACCESSION NR: AP3004851

S/0141/63/006/003/0631/0631

AUTHOR: Lastochkin, V. P.; Plankin, E. S.; Stankevich, K. S.

TITLE: Precise flux density measurement of the discrete source in Cassiopeia-A¹²
at 3.2 cm

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 6, no. 3, 1963, 631

TOPIC TAGS: radio source, cosmic radio source, Cassiopeia-A, Cas-A, cosmic radiation, radiation flux density, discrete radio source, radio telescope, radio brightness

ABSTRACT: Results of 3.2-cm radiation recorded from Cas-A in the fall of 1962 proved to agree within 1% with those reported earlier by Stankevich (Astron. zh., 39, 610(1962)) which indicates good repeatability of the method. As before, calibration was against a black-body disk placed in the Fraunhofer zone of the antenna and subtending 8.8' at an elevation of 22°. On the basis of 80 measurements, the flux density at 3.2 cm was found to be 5.14×10^{-24} w/m²/cps, at an overall rms. error of +5%. When combined with existing 10.26-cm data from Cas-A, this yields a spectral index of -0.87 for the centimeter band, which differs

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LASTOCHKIN, V.P.; PLANKIN, A.S.; STANKEVICH, K.S.

Precise measurement of radio emission from the discrete source
Cassiopeia-A at $\lambda = 3.2$ cm. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 6 no.
3:631 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'-
kovskom universitete.
(Radio astronomy)

SHKOL'NIK, N. YA.; MAMANOVA, N. S.; FLAMENYEL, YU. A.

Plants, effect of acids on

Seedling plants brought reseeded by acid rain in forest with spruce, fir, etc.
AN SSSR, 2, no. 4, 1961.

Monthly list of Russian possessions, allway of Europe, 1910-1911.

PLANK, R.

PLANK, R., prof., doktor

System for refrigerant identification [with summary in English].
Khol. tekhn. 35 no.1:31-32 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Regrigerants)

PLANKOVICH, YU. M.

34074. Vliyaniye prodolzhitel'nosti dnevnoy osveshcheniya i faktorov dnevnoy piteniya na rost, razvitiye i prodolzhitel'nost' zhizni zhivotnykh. Sbornik nauch. rabot studentov Karelofin. gos. un-ta, vyp. 1, 1968, s. 21-3 - Bibliogr: 18 nazv

30: Knizhnaya, Letopis', Vol. 7, 1968

PLANKOVICH, Yu. E.

The tempering of plants to dry conditions, before sowing, in boric acid solution. M. Ya. Shkol'nik, N. A. Makarova, and Yu. E. Plankovich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 64, 841-8 (1962).—Seeds of wheat, barley, sunflower, and alfalfa were given a preliminary 24-hr. soaking in solns. of boric acid (0.11 g./l. of water), $MnSO_4$, and $ZnSO_4$ (0.8 g./l. of water) in order to increase resistance of seeds to drying, and thereby to increase yields. With podzol soils poor in B, the boric acid treatment gave increased yields of 5, 26, and 29% with 3 varieties of wheat, 42 and 80% increase with barley, and a 16% increase of oil yield with sunflower. Treatment by Henkel's method (alternate soaking and drying) with Mn, Zn, and Cu sulfate solns. and ammonium molybdate soln. gave smaller increases (3 and 6%) and even decreased yields in a few cases. Dry dusting of the seeds with fertilizer contg. B and Mg had no effect. Soaking gave 3 times the yields of the usual dosage with B-Mg fertilizer but required only $1/100$ the amt. of boric acid. This method was said to be effective in dry and northern regions of the U.S.S.R.

A. W. Daly

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2

PLANKENBURG, V.

PLANKENBURG, V., doktor, inzhener; WINTER, A., doktor, inzhener.

Transformers produced by national machine-building works in the German Democratic Republic. Energetik 4 no.3:37-38 Mr '56.

(MIRA 9:6)

1.Glavnyy konstruktor transformatornogo zavoda imeni Karla Libknekhta v Berlina (for Plankenburg).2.Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda transformatorov i rentgenovskogo oborudovaniya v Drezdene (for Winter).

(Germany, East--Electric transformers)

22

The Kolesanu process for refining oil and its technical realization. R. FLANK.
Mon. petrole. chim. 29, 221 (1920). See also 23, 228.
RUSSELL CRANDALL

ASAC S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PLANK, R., prof., doktor

My impressions [with summary in English]. Khol.tekh. 35
no.6:10-11 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vysshaya tekhnicheskaya shkola v Karlsruhe, Federal'naya
Respublika Germanii.
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery--Congresses)

Modern Refrigeration Installations for Making Ice

SOV/56-58-2-2/21

According to the writer there are over a hundred plants of the VIL¹ bushevich type in operation. The article includes derivation of formulae for calculating the time required for the formation of ice in the VIL¹ bushevich machines, which calculations coincide with the practical results obtained by means of experiments.

ASSOCIATION: There are 3 photos, 6 diagrams, 1 English and 1 German references.
Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche (Higher Technical College, Karlsruhe GFR)

Card 2/2

SOV/66-59-3-3/31

14(1)

AUTHOR: Plank, R. Professor, Doctor

TITLE: Modern Refrigeration Installations for Making Ice

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 10-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes two types of ice producing plants which have been developed recently. One type, producing tube ice, has been designed by Linde in Hamburg; it is a fully automated plant for producing 300 ton of ice per day and having a storing capacity of 600 ton of ice. The article describes the tubular system of ice generators, of which there are 5 in the plant under construction. The rest of the installation consists of a complex conveyor mechanism which discharges the ice into a refrigerated store room, from which it is delivered by mechanical means, into vehicles or ships. The second type described in the article is the plant of the Vil'bushevich system, which has the great advantage over the former type of plant, of being capable of producing ice 8 times as fast. This is achieved by means of direct ammonia cooling of the ice containers. Furthermore the process of freezing is accelerated by the introduction of a tube, or several tubes, into the interior of the ice mold; ammonia vapor is employed as a cooling agent in the tubes.

Card 1/1

SCN/56-59-2-7/31

Deep Freeze Installations for Boiling Temperature of -70° to -100°C

stallation operating at -100°C which is located in Ludwigsburg Chemical Plant, Germany (see H. Güterbock, Hauszeitschrift der Badischen Anilin- und Sodafabrik, Volume 4, Nr 3, June 1954 page 116). Attention is also drawn to a development by Professor Badyshes, who claims that temperatures of -100°C can be attained with one cooling agent only, e.g. Freon 22, using in the lower stage a vapor ejector as booster. A similar installation, only with a single phase compressor, using ammonium, is in operation in the Laboratory of VNIKhI attaining -35°C . There are: 1 block diagram and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

Card 2/2

507/66-59-2-7/31

14(1)

AUTHOR: Plank, R., Professor, Doctor
 Deep Freeze Installations for Boiling Temperatures of -70° to -100°C (Kholodil nyie ustanovki dlya temperatur kipeniya ot -70° to -100°C)

PERIODICAL: Kholodil naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 26-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For cold generation of -120° to -160°C air compressors are the most suitable equipment. For this purpose Philips machines are being employed, which, however, are not available for large capacity installations. In this connection the writer refers to an article by T. Gogolina and Ye. Rybkin, Engineers, published in the Nr 2 issue of Kholodil naya tekhnika, 1958, which describes the project of a deep-freeze installation for an oil refinery requiring a temperature of -75°C . To meet this condition, 5 cooling agents were required and a so-called cascade system of refrigeration. The authors give a detailed description of another large deep-freeze installation in use by an US Air-Force Base in Dayton, Ohio (see I.R. Harnich, N.E. Hopkins, Chemical Engineering Process, April 1958), using Freon 11 and Freon 15. The article further describes a deep-freeze in-

Card 1/2

PLANK, R., professor.

Magnetic "cooling" machine for reaching temperatures lower
than 1° K. Khol.tekh.33 no.2:35-38 Ap-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(United States--Low temperature research)

PLANK, R., prof., doktor

Should we abandon the calorie as the unit of heat? Dokl. tekh. 38
no. 2:47 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche v Karlsruhe, Federativnaya
Respublika Germanii.
(Heat---Notation)

PLANK, R., prof., doktor

Refrigerating plants for temperatures from -70°C to -100°C .
Khol. tekhn. 36 no.2:26-29 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Regrigeration and refirgerating machinery)

PLANK, Julius, MUDr

Design of a pathological- anatomical department of a hospital of
500 or more beds. Cesk. nemoc. 22 no.6:143-150 25 Nov 54.

1. Z patologicko-anatomickeho oddelenia KUNZ v Presove
(HOSPITALS
patol.-anat. department designs)

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7

The colorimetric determination of small amounts of gold. Jenő Plank. *Magyar Chem. Folyóirat* 47, 85 (1941). -Evap. the soln. of gold chloride, remove excess acids, introduce into a volumetric flask, 1/2 fill the flask with distd. water. Add a HCl soln. of benzidine, shake and let stand for 2 hrs. Dil. to the mark, and measure the red color in a Pulfrich photometer using color filter S 50. The law of Beer is not valid; special graphs obtained by practical expts. are necessary for detn. of the amount of gold. S. S. de Finlay

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7

Filter rods in qualitative analysis James H. Harkness

1. *Inv. Rückspalte: Z. und: v. 127, 180 f. 1941-*
 supported filters have not been very successful but if a
 filter pot. attached to a glass tube with a tight con-
 nection and during the filtering the tube can be removed
 without the filtrate can be removed very satisfactorily
 from the ppt. Similarly in gravimetric analysis, filter
 crucibles in this way are convenient when a double pptn
 is required. W. L. Hall

W. I. Hall

A B M S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1980年 第1期 第15页

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<i>CA</i> <i>2</i> Lecture experiments. Jend Plank. Magyar Chem. Polydimat 64, 45-7 (1938).—Simplified app. are proposed for lecture demonstrations. To show the ratios of gas being evolved, the gases are collected under glass bell jars balanced with wts. The movement of the bell jars is shown by metal hands that can be read at a distance. S. S. de Pinálv																									
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<i>*The Corrosion of Thallium.</i> Jend Plank and Antal Urmány (Magyar Chem. Folyóirat, 1940, 46, 113-122; C. Abs., 1941, 35, 3217). [In Hungarian.] Cf. Met. Abs., 1940, 7, 256. Thallium is not corroded in water saturated with hydrogen or nitrogen, or in various dilute solutions of acids (0.01-5M-HCl). The velocity of corrosion in oxygenated water is proportional to the oxygen content; no induction period could be observed. With a rotating mixer the corrosion velocity is directly proportional to the rotation number of the mixer. Corroding action in hydrochloric and sulphuric acid solutions depends on the oxygen content of the solvent and on the solubility of the thallium compound formed. The theory of the mechanism of thallium corrosion agrees with the experiments.																																																																																																																																																																											
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C A.

Determination of traces of zinc in aluminum and in bauxite. Jenő Plank, Endre Bodor, and György Radó. *Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest, Hung.*, *Magyar Kem. Lapok* 4, 638 (1949). The method of Fischer and Leopoldi (C. 31, 960⁹) was modified and its sensitivity increased. Dissolve the sample in a mixt. of 25 ml. concd. HCl and 5 ml. hot distd. water. With some alloys also add 0.2 g. KClO₃ or 10 ml. 3% H₂O₂. Evap. nearly to dryness, dil. to 200 ml., and measure an aliquot (contg. about 10-60 % Zn) into a 50-cc. funnel. Add 5 ml. 10% tartaric acid soln. for each 100 mg. Al content, make slight alk. with 2.0 N NH₄OH, and ext. with 5 ml. portions of dithizone soln. for 30 sec. with 3% HCl. Shake the combined CCl₄ phases for 30 sec. with 3% HCl. Shake the combined CCl₄ phases with 10% NaOH soln. until blue and then mix the HCl phase with 1.5 ml. of 40% sodium thiosulfate and 1.0-1.5 ml. KCN soln., and shake the mixt. with 3-5 ml. portions of dithizone soln. as above until a clear green color is obtained. Shake the combined CCl₄ fractions 3 times with 10 ml. portions of a 0.05% NaOH soln. to remove excess dithizone. Measure the extinction of the remaining red soln. contg. Zn dithizonate in a Polfrich photometer with filter S-53. Bauxites must be dissolved by a mixt. of concd. HCl, concd. HNO₃, and 18 N H₂SO₄, heated until H₂SO₄ fumes appear, and the residue dissolved with 2% HCl. This soln. can be treated as above. 1. F.

Ca

Reagent for detection of small amounts of hydrogen peroxide. Jend. Plank. Magaz. Chem. Edwoud 40, 105(1934). Mix 0.1 M $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ with sufficient concd. K_2CO_3 soln. to dissolve the ppt. formed at first. The mixt. shows yellow to brown colors on addn. of H_2O_2 concg. solns. Sensitivity is 0.1 %; limiting concn. 1:100,000. S. S. de Pinkly

ASH & A - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7

Colorimetric determination of cerium. Jeno Plank, *Hungar. Chem. Polytech.* 50, 141 (1944) (Pub. 1948). The colorimetric method of C. I. 33, 5767, is modified to avoid interference by other elements. Pr, Nd, and Fe do not interfere. Ferric ions must be removed by hydrolysis, Au and Pd by reduction to the metals. Trivalent Cr and vanadyl ions must be oxidized; then Cr is pptd. and V becomes colorless. For the detn. of Ce in pyrophoric alloy dissolve 0.1 g. of the sample in HCl containing Br, evaporate, dissolve the residue in water, and add excess K_2CO_3 soln. until ppt. is dissolved. Dil. with an equal vol. of water, warm on a water bath for 10 min., filter off the pptd. Fe, and wash the ppt. Heat the soln. on the water bath with some Devarda alloy, cool, shake with O_2 , and det. Ce colorimetrically. Istvan Findly

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200044-6

CA

The corrosion of thallium. *Jenő Plank and Antal Urmány. Magyar Chem. Folyóirat* 46, 113-22 (1940).
cf. C. A. 34, 7836⁹. Tl is not corroded in water satd. with H or N or in dil. solns. of various acids (0.01-5 M HCl). The velocity of corrosion in O-contg. water is directly proportional to the O content. No induction period could be observed. With a rotating mixer the corrosion velocity is directly proportional to the rotation no. of the mixer. Corroding action in HCl and H₂SO₄ solns. depends on the O content of the solvent and on the soly. of the H-compd formed. The theory of the mechanism of corrosion of Tl agrees with the exper. S. S. de Laval

S. S. de Finaly

ASUSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2ND LETTER

CHINESE INDIA

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

CA

An unsaturated silicon hydride. Jenő Plank. Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat 41, 1-3 (1935). The product of thermal decompn. of gaseous Si hydrides formed at 600° was a brownish powder; that formed at 450-500° was a grayish white powder turning to brown on heating in air. The brown substance contained 2.34% H and 97.66% Si, corresponding to $(SiH_2)_x$. X-ray examn. showed the product was amorphous. S. S. de Finály

ASB 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PLANK, Jeno

An unsaturated silicon hydride. Jeno Plank, Magyar
Chemist Polyotat 41, 1-3 (1935).--The product of thermal
decompn. of gaseous Si hydrides formed at 800° was a
brownish powder; that formed at 450-500° was a grayish
white powder turning to brown on heating in air. The
brown substance contained 2.34% H and 97.66% Si,
corresponding to $(Si_2H)_x$. X-ray examn. showed the
product was amorphous. S. S. de Finály

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szerek az alumíniumelemzéshez. I. (Hungarian.) Jenő *chem*
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DM

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Czechoslovakia; viral nephroso-nephritis of Far East. Cas. lek.
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(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER, epidemiology,
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30: Double List of East European Occasions (DLE) 19., Vol. 4, n. 7, July 1977 vol.

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Vanadium Alloy. J. Plank. (Kohlberg, 1954, 11,
10, 198-229). An analytical method using cupferron
is described. -F. B.

MT

BC

a-1

Detection of small amounts of hydrogen peroxide. J. PLANK (Magyar chem. Fol., 1934, 40, 105; Chem. Zentr., 1935, i, 2412).--Fresh $\text{Ce}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ detects 1 part of H_2O_2 in 100,000 parts of solution. J. S. A.

ASAC 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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| <p>25</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p> | |
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AS 5.5.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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89TH AND 90TH ORDERS

91TH AND 92TH ORDERS

93TH AND 94TH ORDERS

95TH AND 96TH ORDERS

97TH AND 98TH ORDERS

99TH AND 100TH ORDERS

PLANK, J.

⑥ 7

Gravimetric determination of mercury with adipic acid.
 J. Plank (Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 387-90 (1953) (in German). --- $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ppt. white, cryst. ($\text{HgOCC}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{COOH}$) from an aq. soln. at pH 2.8 by the addn. of satd. adipic acid soln. Since the ppt. is slightly sol., the vol. must be kept at a min. It is dried to const. wt. at 110° after washing with a little cold H_2O . There is no interference by $\text{Pb}(\text{II})$, $\text{Ag}(\text{I})$, or $\text{Ti}(\text{I})$.
 B. P. Block

MF
 11-8-54

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"Gravimetric Determination of Mercury with Adipic Acid." p. 327 (ACTA CHIMICA, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1953) Budapest, Hungary

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(Paris--Exhibitions) (Electronics)

ILLEGIBLE

11/17/2008, 7.

"Trinity is alive-yes it is, and we will live with it."

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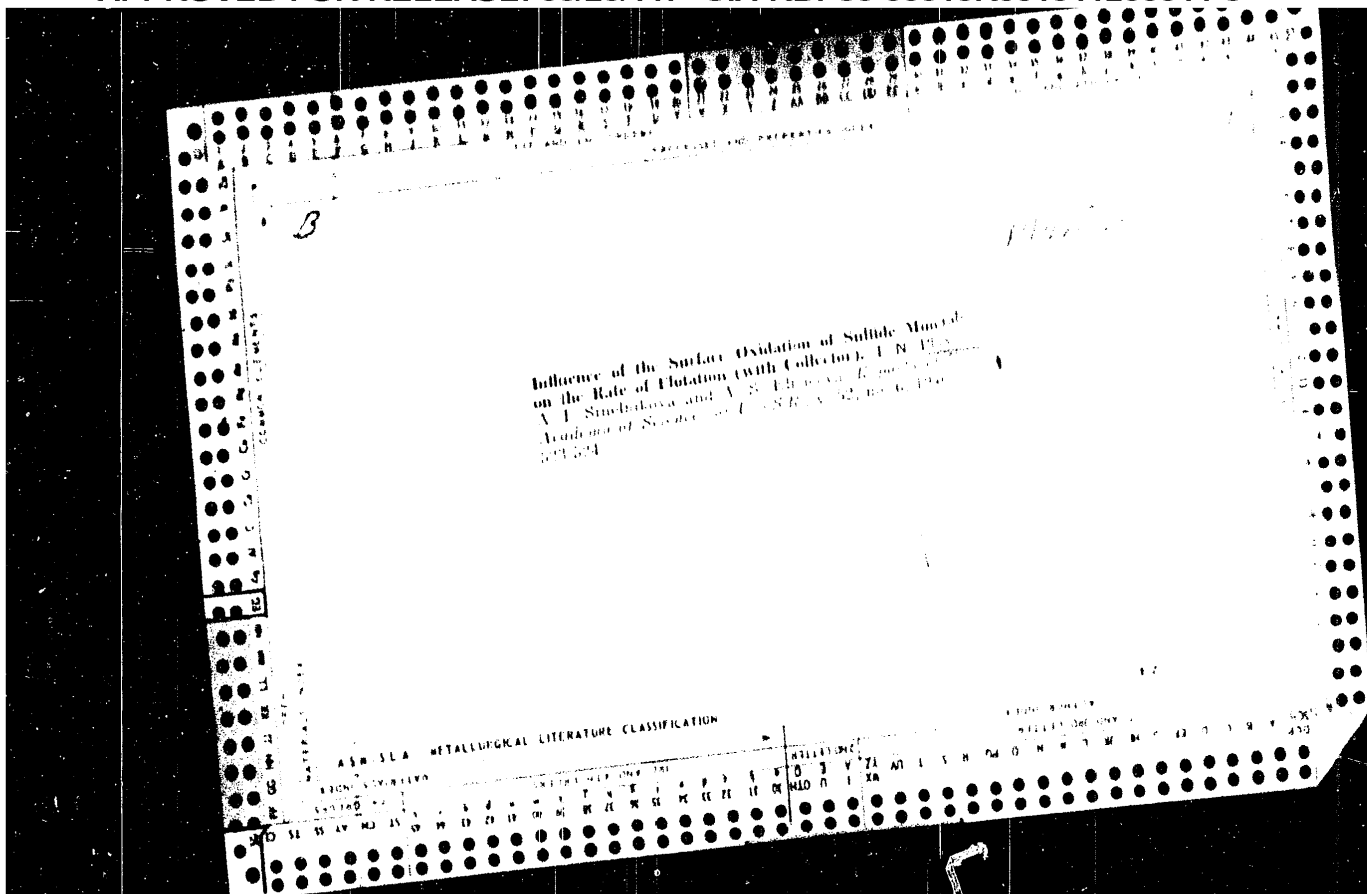
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p. 17

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Participation of Yugoslavia in the world production of bauxite. p. 19.
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1. Okresni sprava spoju Usti nad Labem.

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Inspection of: St. Petersburg, Leningrad, USSR, as follows:

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PLANIC, Radoslav, inz.

Building costs for the reservoir and dam power plant Peruca. Energija
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1. Clan Urednickog odbora, "Elektroenergija;" Zajednica elektro-
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FLANIC, Radoslav, ing. (Zagreb)

Financing of the electrification of non-electrified areas
Hrv 10 no. 1/2:2-9. '61

1. Zajednica elektroprivrednih poduzeca Hrvatske, Zagreb, Proleterski
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in 1961. Energija Hrv 11 no.5/6:166-167 '62.

1. Zajednica elektroprivrednih poduzeca Hrvatske (Zagreb,
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(for Planic).

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The Hydroelectric-Power Plant Split, the largest in Yugoslavia, has been put into operation. *Energija Hrv* 11 no.3/4:45-70 '62.

1. Zajednica elektroprivrednic poduzeca Hrvatske (Zagreb, Proleterskih brigada 37), clan Urednickog odbora, "Energija".

PLANIC, Radoslav, ing. (Zagreb); VODOPIJA, Zeljko, dipl. ec. (Zagreb)

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'61.

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14 no.9:459-467 S '61.

1. Zajednica elektroprivrednih poduzeca Hrvatske, Zagreb,

PLANIC, R., AND OTHERS

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p. 286 (Energija) Vol. 6, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1957
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dr. med. F. Redlich [deceased]) i z Sanatorium dla Dzieci Choroby
na Cukrzyce PPU w Rubce (Lekarz Naczelny: dr. med. H. Kojanowski).

PLANETA, NATALIA.

4
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Distr: 4E2c(j) 15 7

Hydrophobization of glass by organosilicon compounds
Natalia Planeta (Inst. Przem. Szkła i Ceramiki, Warsaw).
Prace Inst. Przemysłu Szkła i Ceramiki 5, 43-61(1968)
(English and Russian summaries).--Glass objects were
coated with 9 Polish silicones and tested for wetting angle
and for resistance to water, acids, and alkalis. Immersing
JB into H₂O emulsion for 0.5-2 min. followed by heating to
150-250° for 1.5-2 hrs. was found to be a satisfactory and
simple procedure. J. Stecki.

Jef

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Meyer D. Planeta N Electrogranodization.
„Elektrogranodyzacja”. Przemysł Chemiczny. No 4. 1951, pp 241

246. 13 figs

Experiments show that coatings obtained by means of electrogranodization, using solvents for cold or hot bondarization, possess corrosion resistance three times greater than the coatings obtained by simple bondarization procedure

PLANETA,

Rubber Abstracts
March 1954
Natural Latex

697. Rubber-coating by electrophoresis. PLANETA and M. WICKERA. *Chim. Ind. (Milan)* **31** (8), 473-5; *Chem. Abs.*, 1953, **47**, 10,561. Rubber-coating of metals by electrophoresis is reviewed and the results of laboratory experiments are described. The best results were obtained (without a diaphragm) with zinc anodes and cathodes and a 20% rubber emulsion containing sulphur, carbon black, and an accelerator. 26214

PLANETA, N.

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(PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY Vol. 75, no. 1, Jan. 1954 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

PLANETA, N

P O L .

3124

Planeta N. Electro-Deposition in Machine Construction.

„Powłoki galwaniczne w budowie maszyn”. Przegląd Techniczny.
No. 1, 1954, pp. 10-22, 2 figs., 2 tabs.

Giving effect to economic programmes in the construction of machines of all kinds calls for large quantities of high-grade steel. Since certain of the components of such steels (chromium, nickel) are in short supply, investigations have been conducted over effecting savings in such metals. Electro-deposition is one means of economising. Advantages of applying electro-deposited metals in machine construction: — chance to control closely the thickness of layers; possibility of obtaining thin layers (of approx. 1 micron) which are unobtainable by any other means; high purity of the metal electrolytically parted and, consequently, a high resistance to corrosion; electro-deposition takes place in low temperatures which have no adverse effect on the properties — e.g. hardening — acquired by metals in the course of prior heat treatment; the layer deposited can repeatedly be regenerated. Criteria and difficulties in selecting materials.

FLAFETA, M.

FLAFETA, M. The passivation of metals. (To be contd.) p. 263. Vol. 29, no. 7, July 1956. MECHANIK. Warszawa, Poland.

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